THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS A SER MON:

BY THE LATE REV. WM. M. STILWELL But ye are come into Mount Sam and unto the city of the Brar God, the heavenly Jerusaican, and to an internile company of angels - 420, and 22

The Law, with all its requirements, was ciculated for our senses. The mind might be twied-the trumpet and voice of words might peterd-the burning fire could be seen-the seeme and perfumes commanded could be the sacrifices could be tasted-while the asson of fear was excited by the terrible sayeny-and hope was ever mixed or indulged with trembling. But the Gospel brings with it est which is spiritual and refined—the senses esern nothing that relates unto it. God is a spirit ad worship must be offered in spirit and in truth -We approach him not by the touch, but by a feeling die mind, sensible of His holiness, justice and with. We do not come to hear the voice of wordsat the spirit speaketh through His word-and this sis us Christians have come to Mount Zion, the siace where acceptable worship may be offered and scrifce of prayer and praise be secured, rather than ge blood of buils and lambs. We have come not to acity where all corruption and wickedness abounds, hat to the city of the living God-the Church of liv ps persons in spirit worshiping Him, to the heavenh lerusalem, where all is regulated by his rule and influenced by his law of love-to an innumerable company of angels. They become interested for usand wait to do His pleasure. looking for the day

when with them praise will be the pleasure and en. syment of heaven. 1 Then, Man is exalted by the Gaspel to a stat great tendency to elevate the mind. We are so constituted that the powers possessed by the spirit are continually kept as in a prison by the incapability of our fallen natures of acting according thereto. The eforts made to free ourselves only result in the same conviction that the body and spirit are not suitable companions - the things we would we do not-and the things we would not, those we do-the spirit striveth against the flesh and the flesh (or body) gineth against the flesh and the flesh (or body)
gainst the spirit—and the knowledge of this
gadeloa seeking after aid from a power superior.
Who shall deliver me, do Under the Law,
the senses could be emptoyed and the fatten
game could be in some measure gratified by
the reflection. I can sacrified my property and be
festien,—and this, with views accordingly, left man
a mee creature of this world, his mental powers
were but little exercised. In a bone, the features ferguen,—and this, with views accordingly, left man a more creature of this world, his mental powers were but little exercised, his hopes, his fears were of temporal things, so that while he was secure from the judgments of God, he sought but little if any for sprittual communica with Him. But when he and immortality were brought to light—when men were taught that the kingdom of God did not consist in meats, and drinks, but in right-coarsiess. men were tages and drinks, but in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost—when man came to know that it was not the place or value of sacrifees or offerings which would give the quiet and seace the soul needed to constitute happiness—when the Gospel, by enlightening the annd, sho wed where some rould be had to bring the body in subjection to the spirit, and at once fully showed that the means are already provided,—'asse and ye shall receive, then the triumph of mind over matter, or the spirit over the flesh was complete, for though in the straggle the outward man perish day by day, yet the inhard man (a spirit) was rene seed—going on from strength to atrength. 'The words I speak unto you, sath Jesus, 'are spirit and life.' The latter hope mables us to draw nigh to God. Knowledge, therefore, of our own fallen nature, together with the enables us to draw high to God. Knowledge, therefore, of our own fallen nature, together with the inswiedge of God's will, is no essential to enable us septian happiness that the Gospel only can show tunto us. Without me, says Jesus, 'ye can do othing; but ask whatsoever ye will in my name, and it shall be done unto you.' And to show the purer we obtain through Christ, the Apostle says, less do all things through Christ, the Apostle says, lean do all things through Christ, the Apostic says, 'lean do all things through Christ strengthening me.' The knowledge, also, that we have union with others who are engaged for our salvation, gives confidence and hope. It shows that He sho giveth life, and being here, desires not only our present happiness, but our future—that, as this world is not the only state of existence, we need not confidence to the same decay to that which will so

confine our hopes and fears to that which will so son pass away—brings death not only to be looked a without fear, but by it opens a way to an eternal state of happiness, and therefore to stand and tri upph with the exclamation of the Apostle in the tat, "we have come unto Mount Zion," &c.

II. That those with whom he becomes connected are wetly of his friendship and love. 'The place they eccupy, shows them to be acknowledged of God.' To men of the world, the unlearned Christian may be considered unworthy of his frendship, but not so to the true follower of Christ, he has not so learned papel—he remembers that word which says, 'they shall all be taught of God.' so that, although human learning may be winting, that better knowledge learning may be winting, that better knowledge even of himself and the will of his Lord he may posses, which exalts him to the confidence of such as love and fear his Lord. The world look at riches lere and fear his Lord. The world look at riches or honor as a reason why men should be worthy of confidence, but these, to the Christian, are of no account, for though poverty may mark the path of the good man, yet he is owned jof his Master, and this to the Christian is enough. He loves him because Christ has loved him—he confides in him because the pusciple by which he is governed is the law of Christ. Do unto others as we would they should do

our hopes and fears to that which will so

praciple by which he is governed is the law of them. 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' In this world all is trial, so that on this account we have need of all the help we can get from others. Without confidence, how shall we be advised, reproved or taught! We want a foundation in truth. To stiam this, we must learn from the experience of others as well as from the Word of Iruth. The experience of Cod's children is founded in trath—they can tell how they were delivered from trials and difficulties—how they obtained strength to resist Satan—how they have been enabled to endure—and the very trials, &c., unito our hearts in love as well as give confidence.

Ill. We have not only those the are with usbodily, but tagels summerable to add and expeptituse with us—That there is another state of existence, and that those who have lived in this world shall also live when separated from these bodies, appears to have been an idea of all nations in the world, but various have been the belief concerning the beings who dwell is that state of existence. Some pretent to say that a will not do to let our magnitude lead us into that world which has not been opened to us, and that he had better be content with fittle knowledge and have itly and by. I am not one of these, for where our Lord has given an idea to lead the mind, I believe we may innocently and profitably follow. He tells it there are angels. Now we well know an angel can be visible or invisible—which to me shows a being. It is nothing to say, 'Had angels bodies they would always be raisle,' for that does not follow—I have the passing through the air, and not be visible until tome to a certain point at which our vision will information in us of the works of Nature. 2. Again: A glass which is a transparent substance, may be so placed between us and the light as to in no perceptible way obstruct the light, and we may suppose that there is nothing between us and the light, and yet our feeling will at once convince as of the fact which we might be ready to desy. So insects or unimals may be of that nature or size that our vision may not detect them, although they are in the air we breathe or water we drink and yet there is a power we know of through which they can be discovered. So may it be with angels. Our vision may not be sufficient unless under certain they can be discovered. So may it be with angels. Our vision may not be sufficient unless under certain bestions in which they may have the power to place themselves, as also they are under such laws as will not allow of their being visible, except for such purposes as lufinite Wisdom may see fit. Jesus took not on him the nature of angels, which shows that there is individuality, and where this is there must be substance; and this implies form and shape, with powers sanexed. They have a desire of knowledge. These things the angels desire to look into. They have feelings and purposes—joy in heaven over one These things the angels cesire to look into. They have feelings and purposes—joy in heaven over one sincer that repenteth. They have memory. Praise is their employment and delight; they are ministerly spirits—have a charge of nations or individuals. Michael the Archangel, a prince who had charge of the Jewish people. Of children, Jesus says, 'Their ingels do behold the face of my Father in heaven' somay every Christian be under a particular charge. It is said, 'Ye must become as little children,' The angel of the Lord encampeth about them that far him.' Think you, says Jesus, 'I could not ask and He would give me legions of angels?' &c.

INFERENCE -1. If Christians have such glorious bivinges, with what holy fear and love may they

1. If knowledge is of so great importance, how anx-

lous should they be to obtain it:

2. If we have such aid from those who are of another world, how careful should we act that they may al-

The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette states that the snow in the mountains in that vicinity is of an average depth of from five to seven feet, while in many places it is drifted to an immense depth. Apprehensions are entertained that, in the event of a sudden thaw, great damage would be done on the

Hon. Richard I. Bowie, Member of the House of Representatives from Maryland, who had been confined to his bed for the last seventeen days by severe indisposition, is able to again attend in his seat, though still suffering from the effect of bis late illinees.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Verdict in favor of Mrs. Forrest.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest-Edwin Forrest vs. Catharine N. Forrest. SUPERIOR COURT-BEFORE JUDGE OAKLEY. THIRTY-THIRD DAY .... MONDAY, Jan. 26. Catharine N. Forrest agt. Edwin Forrest,

and counter charge -Action for Divorce .- Concluded At 10 o'clock this merning his Honor Judge Oakley called the Court to order. Mrs. Forrest was present, looking rather pale and anxious. She came in with Mr. O'Conor. Mr. Forrest was present, as

The crowd was very large, several hundreds being gathered about the door, and all were very much excited. It was with great difficulty that the officers could preserve a due degree of order.

The Clerk of the Court called over the names of the Jury, and all answered. He then said,

Gentlemen, have you agreed?"
Foreman—"We have." The foreman hero handed the sealed verdict to the Court. Breath ess silence reigned throughout the room while he Chief Justice was perusing the verdict. The Chief Justice returned it to the Clerk and

esired him to read it aloud. Mr. Van Buren-If the Court please, before the erdict is recorded, we wish to have the Jury

Chief Justice-The usual way is to read the verdict first and to poll the Jury before it is re-

Clerk-Gentlemen, hearken to your verdict as t stands recorded.

Mr. Van Buren—No, not recorded, as it is read.

Chief Justice-As it will be recorded in the oroper way. The Clerk then read the following

VERDICT.
First: Has or has not the defendant, Edwin Forrest, since his marriage with the plaintiff, Catherine N. Forrest, committed adultery, as in he complaint charged

Second: Were or were not the said plaintiff d defendant both inhabitants of this State at e time of the commission of such adultery by

Answer-They were.
Third: Was or was not such adultery comitted by said defendant within this State Answer-It was.

Was or was not the said defendant a Fourth : esident of the State of New-York at the time Answer-He was.

Has or has not the said plaintiff comitted adultery, as alleged against her in the nswer in this action !

Answer-She has not.

Sixth: Was or was not the plaintiff a resint and inhabitant of this State at the time e commencement of this action

Answer-She was. Seventh: Was or was not the plaintiff an actual inhabitant of this State at the time of the commission of such adultery by the defen-iant within this State, and also at the comencement of this action Answer-She was.

Eighth: What amount of alimony ought to be flowed annually to the said plaintiff

Answer-Three Thousand Dollars. The Jury say, that they find for the plaintiff on the whole issue in the pleadings, and that in answer to, they find in the affirmative on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th questions of fact specified in the order of December 24; and in he negative on the 5th question of fact specified in the said order; and that the alimony to be alowed the said plaintiff shall be Three Thousand Dollars per year

STEPHEN W. MREES, Foreman (Signed) WILLIAM EARLE, THOMAS B. HARRIS, HORACE BEALES, MEIGS D. BENJAMIN. HORACE BEALES. THEODORE DE WITT, JOHN C. ERNESTPUTSCH, DANIEL EDSALL, FRED. S. SCHLESSINGER, CALVIN H. MERRY, JOHN CASWELL, PELATIAH P. PAGE.

Jan. 24, 1852. When the answer to the fifth section was read spontaneous burst of applause shook the room It was, however, promptly suppressed by the Judge and the officers. There was also some applause when the alimony was mentioned. A large crowd of people, amounting to several hundreds, had gathered around the outer door,

and when the verdict was announced to them they gave three hearty cheers. Mr. Van Buren-We desire, if the Court please, as I have already stated, that each juror should—
The Chief Justice—You wish to have the Jury

solled. Gentlemen, as each juror is asked if that is his verdict, he will answer in the affirmative

The Clerk then interrogated each juror thus "Is this your verdict as it will be recorded " To which Messrs. Meach, Earle, Beale, DeWitt, Estall and Merry, answered audibly in the affirmative. When Mr. Page was asked, he stood up and appeared unable to respond. He then sat down, leaving the whole Court in doubt as to his

Mr. Van Buren-I don't hear the gentleman's

Mr. Page (aloud)-It is.

All the jurors answered in the affirmative The Chief Justice-Gentlemen, the next thing order is to pay the Jury a shilling each Laughter 1

Van Buren-If the Court please, we desire to make an application for time for preparation in respect to the questions which have arisen in this ise, either by application for a new trial, or by

The Chief Justice-The proper course is to ap-

y to the Judge in Chambers.

Mr. O'Const—In respect to the time to be alwed for such measures as your Honor suggests t must be in the nature of an application. Of ourse, on this subject every facility will be ac-orded. The course which I propose, however, equires a movement in the Special Term, and is necessary to ask the Judge in Special Term. o assign any day to come before your Honor, in espect to the completeness of judgment. It is

respect to the completeness of judgment. It is a matter to be disposed of by your Honor.

The Chief Justice—As respects application for time, that follows as a matter of course; and as respects the formula to be observed, let the matter be adjourned over till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when the question can be gone into in detail, and at which time Mr. Van Buren may ake any application.

Mr. Van Buren-I can then make both appli-

tions-an application for time, and also

tay of proceedings.

The Chief Justice—The application for time is

granted, as a matter of course.

Mr. Van Buren.—We are to understand that the motions are to be made without any further notice to the other side. We would not be at iberty to make it here without consent of the Court, and this was the reason why I inquired of the Court whether an affidavit can be made re to-morrow morning.

The Chief Justice—Let the verdict be recorded;

nd the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning Mr. O'Conor-I believe that the simple form

of asking the Jury had they agreed to their verct, has not been technically gone through. The verdict was then formally recorded.

Immediately after the interpellation of the ury, Mrs. Forrest left the Court, passing into she was congratulated by several of her friends and some distinguished gentlemen who were resent. She appeared, for the first time, to be

uite overpowered.
Mr. Forrest and Mr. Van Buren soon left the Court, and when they made their appearance at the door they were met with loud cheers, and attended for some distance by a large crowd of rsons, who took that mode of testifying their impathy for Mr. Forrest.

Mrs. Forrest had not yet left the building. The crowd was still large and kept increasing. After some twenty minutes delay, it was deemed best to leave, there being no prospect of a more faverable opportunity presenting itself. Mrs. Forrest then took Mr. O'Conor's arm, and walking through the chambers of the Superior Court, in which Judge Paine was holding a court, and through the Circuit Court room in which Judge through the Circuit Court room, in which Judge Edwards was trying a cause, they descended by

the back way into Chambers at, and turned their steps toward Broadway. Mrs. Forrest's retreat was soon discovered, and the crowd in a few moments came thronging through the us and over the fences, filling up Chambers st , shouting and hurrabing most crowding and alarming the object of then desity not a little. When they got to Broad curiosity not a little. way, the impossibility of getting inte an omni-bus with safety was apparent, and they took refuse in the Irving House.

-Thus ended this important and tediouslyextended trial. It commenced de facto on the 16th of December, and ended on the 26th of January, having occupied the Court for forty-one days, thirty-three of which the Court was in session an average of five hours per day.

FORREST CASE-CORRECTION -It is not to be understood, from any remarks of Counsel in this case, that Mr. Sedgwick signed the advertisement which appeared in The Herald in reference to Anna Flower. Mr. S. had no knowledge of the matter, and is not in any way responsible for it.

The fellowing note will explain

The fellowing note will explain:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1852.

Sir: In consequence of the condensed form in which the charge of Chief Justice Oakley in the Forrest case is published in your paper of this morning, great injustice is unintentionally done to Mr. Theodore Sedgwick. As the report isto be published in a pamphlet, which will, no doubt, have great circulation. I request (in the absence of Mr. Sedgwick, who is not in town) that you will correct, in the pamphlet, the part of the charge referred to, by inserting in its place the inclosed paragraph. I am authorized, by the Chief Justice, to say that it gives precisely his Honor's remarks on the point. You will please make a further correction by inserting after the charge the explanation, made at the time, by Mr. Van Buren, which I also inclose. You will also have the goodness to notice these corrections in The Tribina of to morrow. I am confident that you will acquiesce in the propriety of these requests. I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient, H. D. Sedgwick.

PASSAGES REFERRED TO IN THE LETTER.

PASSAGES REFERRED TO IN THE LETTER. This notice appeared in The Herald of the 15th, and was a palpable faisehood, intended to deceive some-body. At this time she had been in town, and with them continually for five days. It is evident, therefore, that the insertion of the advertisement was a mere tham. Aithough it was stated that the advertisement was aspect by Mr. Sedgwick, I was most happy to find that this was not the case; for if it had been done by any attorney or counsellor of the Court, he would have shown himself entirely unworthy of his profession.

Mr. Van Buren re thy of his profession.

Mr. Van Buren remarked, among other things, that the Chief Justice had said that it had been stated by counsel that the advertisement was signed by Mr. Sedgwick, that he had not said so; he had said that the advertisement directed her to call at the office of Mr. Sedgwick.

## CITY ITEMS.

CHRISTMAS .- The "Protestant Episcopalian," who indulges in a rather intemperate letter on our paragraph concerning Christmas festivities, is informed that we asserted only that the pe culiar observances of that great festival which prevail in Great Britain and the United States were of Gothic or Scandinavian origin,-such as the yuleleg, plays, mummeries, maskings, Santa Claus, the boar's-head feast-and from that the general idea of a sensual festival-the lord of misrule, decorations of houses with evergreens, and especially the mystical misletoe, &c. &c. We meant to say that the general sentiment and conduct of the people now a days coincide with the Pagan ceremonies generally known as the Yule Feast. With regard to the Christian observance of the day, it is certain that a very different spirit did and should prevail. Clement directed the early Christians to keep the day of Christ's birth, and it was ordained that church service should be celebrated and the angel's hymn should be solemnly sung , and all worshipers were enjoined to eschew rigidly the spirit of Paganism. How much the English observance accorded with this view of the sacredness of the day, may be seen in the glowing accounts of drunken revelry given by old authors. Evelyn says in his time the celebration, even by the highest dignita ries, was " an old but riotous custom, having no relation to virtue or policy." Furthermore, the manifest absurdity of fixing upon the dead of winter as the time of the Savior's birth, when shepherds watched their nocks by night, which must have been in warmer weather, is another argument that the custom was of Pagan origin. The only authority for saying that the 25th December the true time, is the command of the Roman pontiff, whose infallibility in matters of physical fact, we may be allowed, with Galileo, the presumption to doubt. If our correspondent finds consolation in tracing the solemn Christian observances of the Nativity, which Chrysostom calls the "most venerable, the mother and metropolis of all festivals," to the ridiculous and licentious follies of a Roman Saturnalia, he is welcome to his taste. That the entire spirit of the observance, in all the North of Europe and in the United States, unmistakably indicates its original to have been the great Yule Feast, is perfectly clear. If the " Protestant Episcopalian" desires to reform it, let bim abolish the popular fiction of Santa Claus, annihilate reast turkey and plum pudding, and bring us back to pulse and water, and going to the stable at midnight to see the oxen kneel as they are said to have done at the manger in Bethlehem. Until he does this, we fear he must, silently at least, agree with us that the essence of the festival, as developed by its observance, is essentially carnal and heathen.

HELP FOR VESSELS AT SEA. - The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the steamship Fulton to go to the relief of such vessels as may be off the coast in need of help. The F. went to sea on Sunday. It is supposed that not less than 10,000 emigrants are now storm-bound near this port.

ALMOST A CALAMITY .- Sunday evening about 7 o'clock over five hundred people collected on the second and third floors of Chatham Hall, corner of East Broadway and Chatham-square, to listen to a temperance lecture which was to have been delivered there. Shortly after the exercises of the evening had commenced the audience were greatly darmed by the giving way of the second floor, which yielded about eight inches to the immense pressure upon it, but in consequence of the people retreating to the back part of the room, a calamity which it is feared would have been attended with great loss of hie had they not prudently retired, would have been the result. As soon as practicable the congregation descended to the street, and the meeting was concluded on the Square without further interruption.
Speeches were made by Dr. Rivenburg, Mr. Albee,
Mr. Simeon Price, Smith, the razor strop man, and

Does not this fact indicate the necessity for some stringent law to assure the proper construction of edifices for public purposes!

FATAL ACCIDENT-EFFECTS OF INTEMPS. FATAL ACCIDENT—EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE—An inquest was pesterday held by Coroner Ives at No. 169 Avenue B upon the body of Thomas Connery, a native of Ireland. 35 years of age, who died on Sunday afternoon. The deceased lived in the third story of the premises, and while intoxicated on Friday afternoon, attempted to descend the stairs leading to the floor below, which, being very slippery, he missed his footing and fell head forement to the foot of the stairs. He was conveyed to his room in a state of insensibility and died on Sanday afternoon. The jury redered a verdict of death by concussion and compression of the brain from extravaration of blood upon the base of the brain from extravaration of blood upon the base of the brain from extravaration of blood upon the base of the brain caused by accidentally falling down the third story flight of siairs on the evening of the 23d inst. He leaves a wife and three children.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES .- Daniel W. Townsend, formerly President of the Bowery Bank, was on Saturday arrested at his place of resi dence, in Williamsburgh, by officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, grounded on the affidavits of Ches ter Deiges, Esq., merchant of this City, and of Chas-S, Matthews and Abiel Niles, also of this City, who charge Mr. Townsend with having defrauded them of several thousand dollars by faise representations. From the affidavits of these gentlemen, now on file From the sindards of these gentlemen, how on hie at the Lower Police Court, it appears that in the fall of 1849 M. T. called upon them at their several places of business and requested them to take shares in a company about to be or then formed, for the purpose of manufacturing fancets, called the "New-York Croton and Steam Fancet Manufacturing Co.," the stock of which he stated would be excellent, and Croton and Steam Fancet Manufacturing Co. The stock of which he stated would be excellent, and the company anticipated paying a dividend of 40 per cent per annum. On these representations the compainments subscribed for stock; Mr. Matthews to the amount of \$500, Mr. Driggs \$500, and Mr. Niles \$1,000. Mr. Townsend, it is sailesed, further represented that it was to be alleged, further represented that it was to be an incorporated Company, and further, that the Di-rectors of the Bowery Bank, in which some of the

complainants were suckholders, would take stock to the amount of \$40,000, and that he had already procured subscriptions to the amount of \$70,000, and further, that he mentioned to them the names of several persons who were known to them, whom he alleged had taken stock in this Combine which the complainants had subscribed Several needings of the stockholders were held, but no approximation the stockholders were held, but no approximation the stockholders were held, but no information relative to the affairs of the Company could be as certained by them. The stockholders then appointed a committee of their number to investigate the ed a committee of their number to investigate the matter, when as it is alleged, it appeared that in the fall of 1848 Mr. Townsend became a partner with Albert W. Melcalf in the business of manufacturing faucets, at Nos. 63 and 65 Center at, under the ârm of A. W. Melcalf & Co., and that this firm subsequenty opened an account with the Bowery Bank; that Townsend kept the bank book of the firm in his possession, and that Metcalf drew checks in the same of the firm, which were paid at the Bank bank book of the firm, which were paid at the Bank. that Townsend kept the bank book of the firm in his possession, and that Metcaif drew checks in the name of the firm, which were paid at the Bank whether any funds were on deposit or otherwise, which payments, it is alleged, were made by direction of Townsend, who was then President of the Bank, and that in consequence of over-draft, Metcaif & Co became indebted to the Bank in the sum of about \$40,000. It is further alleged, that at the time Townsend made the representations referrable. time Townsend made the representations referred to, the New-York Steam Faucet Company were deeply involved and completely insolvent. We append copies of two affidavits, now on file in

Abial Miles, of the firm of William B. & A. Miles. Abial Miles, of the firm of William B. & A. Miles, of No. 59 Chrystie st., New York, being sworn, says that they were in the year 1849, stockholders in the Bowery Bank, of which Daniel W. Townsend was President, that near the first of October, 1849, deponent was in the Bank making a deposit, when said Townsend called deponent into a back room of the Bank, and saked witness to take some stock in a Steam Faucet Manufacturing Company, deponent and, "We have no meney;" he replied "That was of no consequence, as we will discount for you to the amount of the stock you will take." witness still declined taking any stock of said Company; on the 12th day of October, Townsend came to witness's place of business, and renewed his application for deponent and his partner to take stock in said Company, and, as an inducement for them to take such stock, he (Townsend) said the company was doing a large business, that they could not supply all the orders upon them, that it would pay 15 per cent by the next July, and that in a year or two it would pay at least 25 per cent per any man. luly, and that in a year or two it would pay at least July, and that in a year or two it would pay at least 25 per cent. per annum. Said he had taken stock to the amount of \$5 000, which he would not do were it not a money-making business. Townsend urged depotent and his partner to take stock to the amount of \$2,000; that they could pay \$200 in cash, and give notes payable \$200 each month until the \$2,000 were paid; that Townsend had the notes prepared. were paid; that Townsend hat the notes prepared, and deponent paid to said Townsend \$200 in cash and executed notes for the amount of \$1,800, dated the ist of October, and payable in sums of \$200 each morth, making in the whole \$2,000, and gave said cash and notes to said Townsend. That he requestcash and notes to said Townsend. That he request-ed witness to go to the place of business of the said New-York and Croton Steam Faucet Company, in Centrest, that deponent went there in company with Townsend, that he introduced deponent to A. Wetcalf, as President of the said Company. He and Townsend showed witness all through the baild w. Metcaif, as President of the said Company. The and Townsend showed witness all through the building, where a good deal of business was going on, with a quantity of stock and machinery, &c. He said to belong to the Company, except the engine. Witness evinced some surprise at being informed that the engine did not belong to the Company, when said Townsend replied that that would soon come like their powerships. A words to that effect.

into their possession, or words to that effect. This was during the latter part of October or first of November. That deponent supposed, from the representations and acts of said Townof November. That deponent supposed, from the representations and acts of said Townsend, that the said association or company was prosecuting a lucrative and profitable business; that it was free from debt, and what deponent advanced was or would be a profitable investment. That said Townsend and Metcaif carefully and as deponent charges, fraudulently concealed from the knowledge of deponent the fact of the existence of two mortgages to the amount, unitedly, of sixty-five thoursend dollars then existing upon the property of the said association, and also of other large debts and responsibilities for which they were liable. In consequence of which, deponent and his partner have sustained great losses, to the amount of at least fourteen hundred dollars, and, as he fears, made responsible for other liabilities to a large amount. That he is satisfied, and is able to prove that at the time that he was induced to subscribe for said stock by the misrepresentations of said Townsend, the said association or company was utterly insolvent, and the stock worthless: and that said Townsend and Metcaif knew the same so to be, and that the notes and money so advanced by deponent and his partner, was applied to the payment of debts previously contracted by said Townsend and Metcaif, and not used and applied to the ures or benefit of said Company; and that said notes and money were obtaining from deponent solely the ures or benefit of said Company; and that said notes and money were obtained from deponent solely upon the false and fraudulent representations of said Townsend and Metcaif. He therefore asks for pro-

cers to compel them to answer said charge.
William H. Eulkly being sworn, says that in the
fall of 1847, he commenced and was employed as
book-keeper by A. W. Metcalf, at Nos. 63 and 65

book-keeper by A. W. Metcar, at Nos. 65, and 05 Centre-st: that Metcalf had previously been in partnership with William Reed; that said partnership had then been dissolved, and the concern insolvent to the amount of at least twenty to thirty thousand deliers; that during the fall of 1848, Daniel W. Townsend came into partnership with said Metcalf, and said Townsend advanced as capital for the concern, forty thousand deliars, as set forth below; that cern, forty thousand collars, as set forth below; that and time there was an existing mortigage against the concern of Metcalf, to secure the payment of twenty-five thousand dollars to David M. Marvin, of which Townsend was informed, that the \$10,000 ne-fore mentioned as advanced by Townsend, was procured by checks drawn by Albert W. Metcalf on the Bowery Bank, to the amount of a little over twenty thousand dollars, and by checks drawn by mount of about thirteen thousand wessend drew for on one thousand dollars which Townsend drew for on the said Bowery Bank, making a sum total of over the said Bowery Bank, making a sum total of over the said Bowery Bank, making a sum total of over forty thousand dollars; that in consequence of the above over drafts, a Committee of the Directors of the Bowery Bank, called at Metcalf's place of business, and required payment or security for the forty thousand collars over-drafts of Metcalf. Metcalf & Co., and D W Townsead. It resulted in Metcalf executing and delivering to the said Bank amortgage on the establishment in Centrest, embracing all the stock, machinery and property belonging to the concern to secure the payment of forty thousand deliars to the said Bank. That the said mortgage was executed and delivered to the Bowery Bank in the spring of 1849, that at the time of the delivery of the said mortgage, it was agreed by the officers of said Bank to discount business paper for said Metcalf from time to time, and to define from the amount discounted, and to be retained by the Bank, ten per cent, which was to be applied to the payment and liquidation of the said mortgage.—
That about twenty-three thousand dollars of paper was discounted for the sail. Metcalf, and the ten per the payment and liquidation of the said mortgage.—
That about twenty-three thousand dollars of paper was discounted for the sail Metcail, and the ten per cent reserved by the Bank, that the said twenty-three thousand collars so discounted by the Bowery Bank as aforessic, was accommodation paper, and was, when it matured, dishonored, leaving an amount due to said Bank from A. W. Metcail & Co., of over \$60,000, which said sum together with the amount of the mortgage executed to said Marvin, were due not owing on the first day of October 1849, that, on the lat of October, 1899, and previous to that time, the said concern of A. W. Metcail & Co., was utterly insolvent, and that time, exceeded the value of all the rsolveot, and that the debts and hisblittes of said concern, at that time, exceeded the value of all the property, cebts due, &c., belonging to the said concern, at least \$70,000, and that its insolvency was fully known by said. Metcalf and Townsend at the time of organizing the New-York Croton and Steam Faucet Manufacturing Co, and at the time of procuring subscriptions to the stock thereof, that no spicement was made, within deponent's knowledge, for any sale by Metcalf, or purchases by said Compaby of said Metcalf or Metcalf, or purchases by said Compaby of said Metcalf or Metcalf, or purchase by said compaby of said Metcalf or Metcalf, for purchase by said compaby of said Metcalf or Metcalf, or purchase by said compaby of said Metcalf or Metcalf, & Co., of his or their good will of the concern for \$50,000, or for any other sum, previous to the first of November, 1819. That the officers of said association were appointed at a private meeting, unknown by the stockholders and not mentioned or entered on the minutes of the Company.

The matter will be further investigated before Justice Osborn on Saturday next, to which time the accused remains in charge of the officer.

It was in consequence of a knowledge of some o the acts above charged, that the Directors of the Bowery Bank displaced Mr. Townsend from the presidency of that institution.

THE POLICE.-The question "Where are the Police!" is answered by a correspondent as MESSES. EDITORS: Can you inform the Public to

what particular part of the City the Police devote their attentions ! A few days since a physican riding about seven in the evening, on his professional du-ties, was assaulted by three robbers near Thirtieth at and after a desperate encounter succeeded in making his escape—and afterward, when mentioning the fact to the Police, they coolly informed him that there were quite a number of desperadoes in that section of the City and advised him not to venture there again. We may presume that they wished the gentleman to secure himself in the same way they cid—by keeping as far from the danger as pos-

There are two more instances which have come more immediately under the writer's observation. A short time since these same fellows, or some others of the same class, attempted to cut through the back basement door of a house in Twenty-first, and would have succeeded had their tools operated as well on iron as they did on wood, but unfortunately for them, after a dec. of trouble, in cut-ing through the panel they discovered that the inside was plated with iron, and as the windows were grated, they concluded to relinquish the undertaking for that time, but Saturday evening last, they or some of the fraternity attacked the same house in front, and with better success. By means of false keys they threw back the night latch, and quietly taking an overcoat from the hat-stand, made off with the booty, without taking the trouble to shut the door after them. This was done between seven There are two more instances which have come

and eight o'clock, and we may suppose that the has neithgence the Posice will have, will be furnished them by this article—as doubtless most of their knowledge of there and barglaries is obtained more by reading than observation or experience. Further particulars of a still more interesting char-acter can be furnished for the edification of the

New York, Jan. 25, 1852.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT .-- A man named Martin Bloomer, reading at No. 11 Bridge-st., was on Saturday arrested, charged with stabling his wife in the abdomen and also in the left temple, in whe in the abdemen and also in the left temple in-hicting dangerous and probably fatal injuries. The poor women was immediately taken, in a state of itsensibility, to the N. Y. Hospital Immediately after the commission of the ourrage, Sergi Lynch, of the First Ward Police, was informed of the cir-cumstance, and at once started to arrest Bloomer, whom he found, about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, secreted at the Island City House, corner of Whitehail and Southests. He was taken corner of Whitehail and South-sts. He was taken before Justice Lothrop and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries inflected upon his wife. Mrs. Bloomer is described as being a very peaceable and industrious woman, and for a long time past has, by her industry, supported her fam-ily. Bloomer was arrested some months since for attempting to shoot his wife with a pistol.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES .-- Two CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—Two men, named George Tuttle and William Harris, were on Sunday arrested by Officers Carpenter and Pell, of the Eighth Ward, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from C. Knapp, Esq., of No. 43 Nineteenth-st.; Robert McCookey, Esq., of No. 43 Bond-st. O. M. Bogart, Esq., of No. 43 West Nineteenth-st., Archibaid Russel, Esq., of No. 43 Tenth-st., and several others, to whom they represented themselves to be members of different Engine Companies, and called for the purpose of collecting money for the benefit of a freman who had been recently run over and was much injured. Eight differently run over and was much injured. Eight differently cently run over and was much injured. ent persons, who had been swindled by these men, yesterday appeared at the Ninth Ward Police Sta-tion, where they were taken, and identified them.— They were committed for examination

BURGLARY AND ARREST OF THE BURGLAR. -The room occupied by Ira Kingsbury and Alonzo Perry, at No. 50 Canal-st., was entered on Saturday Perry, at No. 30 Canalest, was entered on Saturday night while they were asleep by some person, who stole their clothes and a pocket-book containing \$175. Sunday morning Officer Gannon, of the Sixth Ward, arrested a man named Richard Thompson, who was passing down, the Bowery with the stolen clothing and \$155 of the money in his possession. He was taken before Justice Lothrop and committed for examination. The young men arrived in the City last week, and were making preparations to start on the 6th of next month for California.

PICKPOCKETS AT NIBLO'S .- On Friday evening last several young pickpockets were in the crowd, in front of Niblo's, relieving the pockets of individuals of their purses, &c. Officer Mitchell was applied to by a gentleman whose wife had had her purse stolen, and succeeded in catching a youngster named Michael Kelly, on whom he found a wallet containing several gold dollars, a two dollar bank note and fifty cents. The boy stated that he had found the willet at the entrance, but this story did not suit, and he was locked up by Justice Mountfort for examination.

Fires .- About 12 o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in the large boarding house No. 82 East Twenty-third-st. The flames were soon extin-guished by the firemen, but not, however, before the building and furniture had been damaged to the amount of \$1.500. The fire was occasioned by the flues becoming overheated and setting fire to the sur-

rounding woodwork.

On Monday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 208 Hester-st, occupied as a carpenter shop. It was soon extinguished. Damage triding. This fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

44 - Ry James	Cole	L ESTATE Saturday,
Farm Land	et New	Utrecht, L. IParcel No. 1.
former 471 acre	s sold	for
Parcel No. 2 co	otnini.	ng 37 acres
Parcel No. 3.	do	3 do
Parcel No. t.	do	4 10
Parcel No. 5,	da	of an acre
		about ( acres
Parcel No 6.	do	WOORK C WOLFE

## By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Steamer America at Boston. Boston, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852. The R. M. steamship America is signaled, but will not probably get up in season to admit of her

mails going forward by the New-Haven train this af-Great Influx of Shipping at Boston

Boston, Monday, Jan 26, 1852.
A continued south-west wind has brought a fleet of A continued south-west wind has brought a fleet of vessels to this port. Among others arrived this morrong we notice: snips samuel appleton, from Canton, Cheshire, from New Orleans, Columbian and Robert Patten, Apalachicola; Huron, New-Orleans, barks Hector, Valparaiso; Trinity, Galveston, Gleaner, Apalachicola; Brunette, Cardenas; St Mary and Baring Brothers, Mobile; Vesta, Savannah, Hadley, Baltimore.

We are in the midst of a January thaw.

The Steamer Empire City. New-Orteans, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1852. The steamship Empire City, has just sailed for New-York via Havana.

The Southern Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852 The mail for New-York was unavoidably detained until 90'clock this morning.

Syracuse Trials. Annary, Monday, Jan. 26, 1853.

Mr. S-dgwick concluded his argument for the defense the morning, and Mr. Lawrence, the District Attorney, followed in reply.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph New-Onleans, Saturday, Jsn. 24, 1852.

The sales of Corron to-day have been 4,000 bales at steady prices. The receipts at this port thus far are 143,000 bales ahead of the same period last year.

'SPIRITUALISM' IN VERMONT .- Mr. Nath'l Randall, a highly respectable citizen of Woodstock, Vt., writes us that the so-called Spiritual Manifestations" were first observed n that quarter last summer, when the 'medium' was a boy from Clarement, N. H., who was driven out of town by a mob who unanimously condemned the whole pretense as a blasphemous imposture and took this method (on the 3d and 4th of July) of testifying their love of Liberty. Since then, the fire has kindled and spread until now there are about fifty families in that town whereof one or more members are 'mediums,' and the Manifestations have been wit. nessed from day to day by the citizens of al classes, whose conclusion is nearly unanimous that the 'mediums' are not impostors, what ever the cause of these singular demonstrations may be. Many believe them to be caused by the spirits of their deceased friends.

Mr. Randall gives an instance in which a lady of that town was first apprised of the death of riend in Stow (75 miles off) by said friend rapping out the fact from the Spirit World. This, nowever, was eight days after her decease, so that the fact might have been communicated in the usual way. The circumstance is therefore not conclusive to strangers, however it may be to the parties concerned.

-The fact that these 'Manifestations,' whatever their origin, are extending in various quar ters, seems worthy of notice.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN OLDTOWN .- Immediately after the Temperance meeting held last Fricay evening, January 16, the work of searching for liquors was commenced.

mediately after the Temperative Mevik of searching Fricay evening, January 16, the work of searching for liquors was commenced.

On Saturday, 17th, Kensell's store was searched, and 5 barrels and 2 kegs were seized. This week the work has been resumed in good earnest. Gray's Tavern, at Pea Cove, was searched and one barrel seized. Thompson's cellar was searched and various packages filled with liquors and their contents destroyed. He became enraged, broke decanters, &c. At the Sacramento House, Upper Stillwater, six or eight packages, containing from 75 to 100 gallons, were seized, which were poured into the gutter, where liquors have sent many a noor fellow.

They also searched the Tremont House, and the Wadletsh House, but found no liquors!

All public places, where it was supposed liquors were kept, have been searched. May all other places go and do likewise.

[Bangor Courier.

PREMIUM FOR GOOD READING AND SPELL ing — Dr. Stone, of Boston, offers a reward of \$500 to any one who will, within two months, find a child not more than six months old, who can read and saell in the common orthography better than one of not more than all mostles only who can be of the children of the Boston Phonetic School of the same age. The Doctor makes a similar offer in regard to a class of three children from the same school, of an average has not exceeding seven years and one month.

For The Tribune. Wait on Yourself.

Amid the incessant complaints of the difficulty of procuring good servants, allow me to say a few words to those who are afflicted in

this way. First, then : Did you ever try to help yourself! If so, I am sure you never found yourself so cheerfully waited on, nor ever had your work so faithfully done by any one who served you for Waces.

I hold it for a good rule, if not carried to extremes, that no man or woman should call upon another to do that which he or she can just as well do, and has just as much time to do, as any other person. What an endless source of fretting and scolding, of cross looks and cross words, of equabbles in the kitchen, and of fault-finding at the dinner table, of domestic strife in every department of many a household, would the adopon of this simple rule remove!

If you, my worthy Sir, had started for your counting room a few minutes sooner the other morning, instead of stretching yourself before the fire, with your newspaper and cigar, until the last minute, you would have had time to go round a few squares, and choose for yourself a tender turkey, instead of the old patriarch of the flock which your servant bought for you that day. You would not then have had such a tedious time of carving, wearing out your pa-tience, until you came near cursing aloud at farmer, market-man, servant, cook, and house-keeper, and that before your young children; be-

sides splashing the gravy on everything around.
And you, my good lady, when you had those grand folks at cinner the last week, and had been telling the ladies what a beautiful new-fashioned pudding the cook had promised them, would not have been obliged to blush like a basket-full of beets, when you found out too late, (for it had been sent to every one at the table,) that the sauce had been sweetened with salt, in place of loaf sugar. You need not have lushed so, I say, if you had spent an hour in the kitchen in place of yawning over a stupid novel the whole forenoon, complaining of enami, and half tired of your life for the want of something

· But what have I to do with going to mar-"And what have I to do with cooking dinners " you answer both in a breath. It is plain, from the little domestic incidents just alluded to, that you have a great deal to do with such matters. But I see where the trouble is. You are a little above giving your personal attention to such small matters. But, look you, friend, that is simply ridiculous. Above attending to your own interest, your own health, com-

fort and happiness? Away with such absurdity!
Grant that these are small matters, yet they make up human life. As the ocean is formed of drops, and as the mountains are but grains of sand piled up in masses, so do these small and every-day matters make up the sum total of our existence. Grant, too, that you have plenty of money to hire others to do them; yet who will do another's work as well as his own ' Few or none; at least, not for hire.

How many a pale check would glow with health, how many a constitution, enervated if

not ruined by idleness and dissipation, would be reinvigorated, could these chains of ignoble sloth and of contemptible, despicable pride be broken from the limbs of the children of wealth and ease! Then, too, might the oppressed and overworked sons and daughters of toil find a little respite from their incessant labors ; a little time for social enjoyment and for self-improvement; and thus becoming conscious of the rights and the dignity of human nature, be the better qualified and fitted to act well their part in what-

ever station they are placed.

The subject affords materials for an ample essay, instead of a few brief paragraphs. I may resume it at another time; for the present, I end

Mail Glennings, &c.

IT At Zanesville, Ohio, on the 20th inst., the mercury stood at 27 degrees below zero. Huntsville, a little village in Poca-

bontas Co., Va., was reduced to ashes on the 9th inst. Loss about \$20,000. The movement for a division of

Chautauque Co. meets with decided opposition from a large pertion of the inhabitants thereof Col. Payne Todd, a son of the late Mrs. Madison, died at Washington a few days ago,

arred about seventy-two. TT The vote in the Virginia Legislature by which Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was reclected to the U.S. Senate for aix years from the 4th of March, '53, stood for Hunter 126; all others, 62.

We see it stated that Mr. Hamilton, the Printer to Congress, has prosecuted Mr. Rives, per, laying damages at \$40,000.

IT A horrid murder was recently committed in Whitley Co , Ky. Wm Rains, with his wife, was on a visit to his father-in-law, Richard Woods. A dispute arose between Rains and his mother-in-law, and he knocked her down and threatened to kill the whole family. Woods becoming alarmed, called in a neighbor named McFarland, who was stabbed by Rains, which caused his irams diate death. Rains was arrested.

DEPOPULATION OF THE LOWER PART OF Maine.—Ten years ago the town of Houlton, Me, the county-eat of Arostook County, the extreme north-eastern section of the State, was in a very thriving condition. The village, situated in the midst of vast forests, was very pleasant and flourishthriving condition. The village, situated in the midst of vast forests, was very pleasant and flourishing. There were stores, taverus, one or two church edifices, &c., several hundred United States troops were stationed there, and all was life and activity. But recently, since the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary question, the quiet ensuing the withdrawal of those troops, the decline of the lumbering business, and the failure of the crops for several successive seasons, the town is dying out, and may now be said to be dead. The churches are closes, and almost everybody is moving away.

Closed, and almost everybody is moving away.

What is true of Houlton, is also true of all the towns in the County. The region is too far north for coin, and for wheat and potatoes they raise there is no market, and though a good farm may be had for \$150, the whole County is likely to become de-

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.—A letter from Washington, dated January 22, says: I have just left the Colonization Board, and a few minutes before our adjournment, we received dispatches from Prasident Roberts, by way of England, giving the unpleasant intelligence that an attack had been made on Fishiown by a native chief. Fishtown is on Bassa Cove, about four miles from Grand Bassa, and about the same distance from Edina. The following is an extract from President Roberts' letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE; MONROVIA, NOV. 6, 1851.

A report has just reached here that Grando, yesterday merching, made an attack upon the new settlement at Fishtown, set fire to the village, and killed eight or ten of the sottlers. I have not yet learned the particulars. That the town has been attacked and burned I have no dcubt; but that the number of lives lost has been exaggerated, we have good reason to believe. We are, however, in a state of great excitement. INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA. - A letter

good reason to believe. state of great excitement.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court of the United States.

-Washington, Jan. 23, 1852.—No. 89. A. Crawford, appellant, vs. J. Points, assignee, &c.,—This cause was submitted to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Fullz for the appellant, and by Mr. A. H. Stuart in behalf of the appeller. Nas. 92 and 93. J. Darrington et al., plaintiffs in error, wastreed by Mr. Campbell for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Hopkins for the defendants in error, no. 94. A. Erwin, appellant, vs. W. S. Parhamela.—This cause was argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant.—Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

An Applicted Family.—Some days since we noticed the death of three children, in part composing the family of Capt. Calvin M Batterson, and we have now to note the death of his wife, whe was before stated to be sick. She died on Saturday night of the same aiment as the children who precede her-scarlet fever—and was buried yesterday. Aside from these bereavements, following so closely upon each other. Mr. B has the added care of three more children afflicted with the same disease which has consigned four of his family to "the beuse appointed for all the living" (Roch. Adv.

A Family Poisoned.—The wife of Mr. Samuel Little (carpenter.) of Gettysburg, on Mon-AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.-Some days

A FAMILY POISONED.—The wife of Mr. Samuel Little (carpenter.) of Getryburg on Moacay evening last, while laboring under a fit of mental aberration, administered poison to the family, tal aberration, administered poison to the family, tal aberration, and as servent. The husband, three children, and a servent. The husband has since died, and the rest wat. The husband has since died, and the rest water not expected to survive. Mrs. Little immediately fied, and has not been heard of since.

(Phila Balistip.